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The sources referred to are

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Dict.cn @ <http://dict.cn>

Lee=Philip Yungkin Lee, 250 Essential Chinese Characters, 2 vols. (500 characters)

Lex @ <http://www.lexiconer.com>

MDBG @ <http://www.xuezhongwen.net/chindic>

MT = Mandarin Tools @ <http://www.mandarintools.com>

NCIKU @ <http://www.nciku.com/search/>, later LINE @ <http://ce.linedict.com/dict.html>

NI-Ch = Commercial Press (2003) Pocketwoordenboek Nederlands-Chinees

Oxf = Oxford English-Chinese Chinese-English (Mini)dictionary

Pleco (Chinese Dictionary for iPhone/iPad and Android) @ <http://www.pleco.com/>, and

YB = <http://yellowbridge.com/chinese/>

THE METRIC CALENDAR IN ZHÈZHǒNG YŪYÁN (这种语言)

- **Traditional calendars**
- **Periods and parts of periods**
- **The Metric year aSWW**
- **Half years, semesters, quarters and trimesters**
- **Typical Model names of months**
- **Ten- to seven-day parts of months**
- **Names or translations selected**

TRADITIONAL CALENDARS

Solar and lunar calendars

(*Gregorian* refers to Pope Gregory XIII.)

格列高利一世至格列高利十六世= Géliègāoli yīshì zhì géliègāoli shíliùshì= Gregory I-XVI [nciku]

>>世= shì= life; age; generation; era; world; lifetime

本笃十六世= Běndǔ shíliù shì= Benedict XVI (Roman Catholic pope) [MT]

(教皇= jiàohuáng= pope [cp. 皇帝= huángdì= emperor])

>>皇= huáng= (surname); emperor [MT])

Gregorian calendar= (1) 格 (雷戈) 里历= Gé(léigē)lǐ lì; (2) 格列哥里历, 阳历即现今通行于各国的历法, 教宗格列哥里十三世于 1582 年修订儒略历而成= Géliègēlǐ lì, yánglì jí xiànjīn tōngxíng yú gèguó de lì fǎ, jiào zōng Géliègēlǐ shí sān shì yú 1582 nián xiūdìng rú lüè lì ér chéng; (3) 格列高利历= Géliègāoli lì [nciku]

>>历= lì= calendar;

格列高利历= Géliègāoli lì= Gregorian calendar [MT]

公历= Gōnglì= Gregorian calendar [MT]
阳历= yánglì= solar calendar <-> 阴历= yīnlì= lunar calendar [MT]
历法= lìfǎ= calendar [MT]
农历= nónglì= the traditional Chinese calendar; the lunar calendar [MT]
日历= rìlì= calendar [MT]
夏历= xiàlì= the traditional Chinese lunar calendar [MT]
立秋= lìqiū= liqiu (13th solar term in Chinese lunar calendar) [MT]
大雪= dàxuě= daxue (21st solar term in Chinese lunar calendar) [MT]
'Jaartelling'= 纪年=jìnián; 纪元=jìyuán. [Nl-Ch]
>>纪= jì= discipline; age; era; period; order; record [MT]
>>元= yuán= (dynasty); dollar; primary; first [MT]

Data for *Christian(ist)* and *calendar/era*

基督= Jīdū= Jesus (Christ); Christianity= 基督主义= Jīdūzhǔyì.
era= 时代= shídài [NCIKU];
Calendar on the basis of which **years** (not days/weeks/months within a year) are counted?
(年历= niánlì = calendar / diary [MDBG])
[NCIKU:] the post-war era= 战后年代= zhàn hòu nián dài
[NCIKU:] He represented the dawn of a new era and age.=
他代表了一个新纪元的开始。=
Tā dàibiǎo le yīgè xīn jìyuán de kāishǐ
[NCIKU:] We are now moving into a revolutionary era.=
我们正在进入一个变革的时代。=
Wǒmen zhèngzài jìnrù yīgè biàngé de shídài.
[NCIKU:] The use of automobiles marked the beginning of a new era. =
汽车的使用标志着一个新时代的到来。=
Qìchē de shǐyòng biāozhìzhào yīgè xīn shídài de dào lái 。
Ergo: the Christianist Era = 基督主义的时代= Jīdūzhǔyì de shídài;
the year ... of the Christianist Era= 基督主义纪……年= Jīdūzhǔyìjì ... nián.

After/ad/ce and *before/bce*

[Oxf.] 公元 = gōngyuán n A.D., the Christian era; or C.E., the Common Era; gōngyuánqián2
公元前 B.C., before Christ, or B,C.E., Before Common Era;
公元 960 年 = Gōngyuán 960 nián [from Shuneng.doc]
[Dict.cn:] Christian era =
n. 公元, 基督纪元
>>基督= Jīdū= Jesus (Christ) [MT]
>> 纪元=纪元= jìyuán= beginning of an era;

Examples:

1. Each of the successive periods of 100 years before or since the advent of the Christian era =
世纪基督教纪元以前或以后的相连续的每个百年的时间段=
Shìjì jīdūjiào jìyuán yǐqián huò yǐhòu de xiānglián xù de měi gè bǎinián de shíjiān duàn.
>> 基督教= Jī dū jiào =Christianity; Christian;
[Oxf.]: after = 1 prep (zài) ... yǐhòu (在) ... 以后;
[MT]: 以後=以后=yǐ hòu =after; later; afterwards; following; later on; in the future;
[Oxf.]: before = 1 prep (referring to time) zài ... yǐqián 在 ... 以前, ... yǐqián ... 以前;

[MT:] 公元前 = gōng yuán qián = before Christ; BC;

[MT:] 以前 = yǐ qián = before; formerly; previous;

[NCIKU:] This tradition has been traced back to the sixth century AD. =

这一传统已被追溯到公元 16 世纪。 =

Zhè yī chuántǒngyǐ bèi zhuīsù dào gōngyuán 16 shìjì.

[NCIKU:] The data shows that the world's population was 300 million at the dawn of the Christian era, what we now call the year 1 AD. =

数据显示, 在基督时代的萌芽时期, 也就是我们现在所说的公元 1 年, 世界人口是三亿 [Web Examples]=

Shùjù xiǎnshì, zài jīdū shídài de méngyá shíqī, yě jiùshì wǒmen xiànzài suǒ shuō de gōngyuán 1 nián, shìjiè rénkǒu shì sānyì.

[NCIKU:] From there, it took one thousand years for the population to grow just another ten million, and reach 310 million by the year AD 1000. =

从那时起, 世界人口增加 1000 万用了 1000 年的时间, 这样到公元 1000 年时, 世界人口达到了 3.1 亿 [Web Examples]=

Cóng nà shíqǐ, shìjiè rénkǒu zēngjiā 1000wàn yòngle 1000 nián de shíjiān, zhèyàng dào gōngyuán 1000 nián shí, shìjiè rénkǒu dá dào le 3.1 yì.

PERIODS AND PARTS OF PERIODS

Period

period = Lex: n. 时期, 节, 句点, 周期 adj. 过去某段时期的 int. 没有了 [a short ~ of time 短期间[时]]

>> 时 = 时 = shí = o'clock; time; when; hour; season; period

>> 期 = qī = a period of time; phase; stage; (used for issue of a periodical, courses of study); time; term; period; to hope

节 = 节 = jié = festival; section; segment; point; part; to economize; to save; temperate

>> 句 = jù = (a measure word, for sentences or lines of verse); sentence

>> 点 = 点 = diǎn = (downwards-right convex character stroke); o'clock; (a measure word); point; dot; (decimal) point

>> 周 = zhōu = (surname); complete; encircle; circuit; lap; week; cycle; all; every; attentive; thoughtful

季 = jì = season; period

时 = 时 = shí = o'clock; time; when; hour; season; period

Center/central

中心 = zhōngxīn = centre, heart, core, hub [Pleco]

E.g. 在广场中心 = zài guǎngchǎng zhōngxīn = at the centre of the square & 文章的中心意思 = wénzhāng de zhōngxīn yìsi = the central idea of an article & 中心环节 = zhōngxīn huánjié = key link, central link [Pleco]

中央 = zhōngyāng = (1) centre, middle; (2) central authorities (of a state, party, etc.) [Pleco]

E.g. 湖的中央有一座亭子 = Hú de zhōngyāng yǒu yī zuò tíngzi = At the centre of the lake, there is a pavillion [Pleco]

Beginning, middle and end of a period

(A) 上 (shàng), 中 (zhōng) and 下 (xià)

上午 = shàngwǔ = morning, forenoon

1 月上旬 = early January: first ten days of January

>> 旬 = xún = ten days; ten years; full period

Note: 上月 is short for 上个月 = last (!) month.

中午 = zhōngwǔ = noon, midday

一月中旬 = mid-January: middle ten days of January

>> 中旬 = zhōngxún = middle third of a month

>> 中間 = 中间 = zhōngjiān = between; intermediate; mid; middle

中秋 = Zhōngqiū = (N) Mid-Autumn (Festival)

中葉 = 中叶 = zhōngyè = mid- (e.g., mid-century); middle period

>> 葉 = 叶 = yè = (surname); leaf; page

下午 = xiàwǔ = afternoon

1 月下旬 = late January: last ten days of January

Note: 下月 is short for 下个月 = next (!) month.

(B) 早 (zǎo), 中 (zhōng) and 晚 (wǎn)

早期 = zǎoqī = early stage; 早春 = zǎochūn = early (in) spring

早半天儿 = zǎobàntiānr = (*informal*) forenoon, morning [Pleco]

中期 = zhōngqī = middle period

晚期 = wǎnqī = late period; 晚春 = wǎnchūn = late (in) spring

晚半天儿 = wǎnbàntiānr = (*informal*) in the late afternoon, (towards) dusk [Pleco]

(C) 初 (chū), 中 (zhōng) and 底/末 (dǐ/mò)

初旬 = chūxún = first ten days of month [Pleco]

>> 初 = chū = at first; (at the) beginning; first; junior; basic; [Pleco:] the beginning/early part of

>> 初 = chū = (1) *adj* early (初冬=early winter); elementary, rudimentary; (*used to enumerate days of the lunar month up to ten*) 初一=the first day of the lunar month; (2) *n* beginning (这个月/明年/上个世纪初=the beginning of this month/next year/the last century) [Oxf]

初期 = chūqī = initial stage, early days [Pleco]

the beginning of May = 5 月初 [Oxf]

八月初 = in early/early in August; 本世纪初 = in the beginning of this century; 月初 = the beginning of the month [Pleco]

1 月初期 = beginning of January [Alta.]

年初 = niánchū = (at the) beginning of the year

年代初 = niándài chū = beginning of an age; beginning of a decade

初月 = waxing moon, crescent [Pleco]

中旬 = zhōngxún = the middle ten days of a month: 四月中旬 [Pleco]

中期 = zhōngqī = middle period: 二十世纪中期 = mid-20th century [Pleco]

(Cp. 月中 = middle of the month.)

底 = dǐ = background; bottom; base; end of a year or month

底 1 月 = end of January

年底 = niándǐ = the end of the year; year-end

在今年年底 = zài jīnnián niándǐ = at the end of this year

Note: 底期/期底 for *end period* / *period end* does not (seem to) exist ...

末 = mò = tip, end, last/final stage; latter part, inessential detail; powder, dust; opera role of old man

末期 = last/final phase, last stage; 末日 = (1) doomsday, Day of Judgment; (2) end, doom;

末世 = last phase (of an age) [Pleco]

末伏 = mòfú = (1) the last or third fu [伏=(7) the hottest days of the year], the third hottest period of the year (10 days); (2) the first day of mòfú (falling in early or mid August) [Pleco]

Note: 底旬, 末旬 and 旬底 do not (seem to) exist. 旬末 may be translated as *at the end of ten days*.

THE METRIC YEAR ASWW

Data for *Metric*

metric system = Alta: 公制

>> 公 = gōng = just; honorable (designation); public; common (E.g., 公噸 = 公吨 = gōng dūn = ton; metric ton)

>> 制 = zhì = system; establish; overpower

>> 制 = zhì = system; to make; to manufacture; to control; to regulate

metric = Lex: adj. 公尺的, 公制的, 米制的, 计量的

>> 公尺 = gōng chǐ = meter

system = Lex: n. 繫統, 體繫, 制度, 體制, 分類, 秩序, 方式

[a railway ~ 鐵路體繫 a social ~ 社會體繫 an educational ~ 教育制度 This book has no ~ to it. 這本書寫得沒有條理]

>> 度 = dù = capacity; degree; standard

world = Lex: n. 世界, 地球, 宇宙, 万物, 世人, 人间, 领域, 世事, 大量 [make a journey around the ~ 环球旅行. the literary ~ 文学领域.]

>> 世 shì life; age; generation; era; world; lifetime;

>> 界 jiè boundary; scope; extent; circles; group; kingdom (taxonomy);

calendar = Lex: n. 日历, 日程表 vt. 列入表中 [the solar [lunar] ~ 阳 [阴] 历 put a bill on the ~ 把议案列入日程中]

metric calendar = Alta: 公尺日历 (公尺时间=metric time; 公尺吨 = metric tonne)

>> 日曆 = 日历 = rìlì = calendar

Metric World Calendar = 公(制) 世(界) 日历 = Gōng(zhì) Shì(jiè) Rìlì

Data for *second world war*

[Dict.cn:] Second World War =

n. 第二次世界大战

Examples:

1. The Second World War was brought about by Hitler's invasion of Poland.

希特勒入侵波兰。自此, 第二次世界大战爆发。

2. Then came the Second World War.

然后第二次世界大战来了。

3. The Second World War brought the atomic bomb into being.

第二次世界大战使原子弹产生。

4. Here was a citadel in the Second World War.

在二战中, 这儿是一处避难所。

[Lex.&Collins:] Second World War = n.第二次世界大战 [n.第二次世界大战];

[MT&YB&MDBG:] 二戰=二战=èr zhàn =second world war; WWII;

[YB:] 二次大战 = èrcì dàzhàn = World War Two;

[YB:] 二次世界大战 = èrcì shìjièdàzhàn = World War Two;

Various

at ...= Oxf: (在) ... (的时候)

"at the beginning of January" = Alta: "在 1 月初期"

after = Oxf: (在) ... 以后

建国后 = Jiànguó hòu = "After the National (Re)Construction";

(中國民主建國會=中国民主建国会=Zhōng guó Mín zhǔ Jiàn guó huì =China Democratic National Construction Association);

>> 建=jiàn =to establish; to found; to set up; to build; to construct;

"I was born **after the Second World War**" = Lee (270): "我是第二次世界大战后出生的"

"62 years **after the Second World War**" = Alta: "62 年在第二次世界大战以后"

the end = Oxf: 结尾

"the end of WWII" = Alta: "第二次世界大战的结尾"

[NCIKU:] the post-war era= 战后年代= zhàn hòu nián dài

"at the start of the 62nd Northern winter after the end of the Second World War"=

Alta: "在第 62 个北冬天的开始在第二次世界大战以后的结尾"

after the end of the Second World War = (在)第二次世界大战的结尾(以后)

HALF YEARS, SEMESTERS, QUARTERS AND TRIMESTERS

Note: a half year is 26 weeks, a Metric semester 6x4=24 weeks, a quarter 13 weeks and a Metric trimester 3x4=12 weeks long. (*Semester* and *trimester* are not used here to refer to school terms, in which case they are translated as 学期, xuéqī; or 秋季, qiūjì, for *fall semester*.)

半年 = bàn nián = half a year

No translation of *semester* other than 学期. Other approach: a semester is a double trimester.

雙=双= shuāng= two; double; pair; both

雙星=双星= shuāngxīng= double star

双季 = shuāngjì = double-cropping [=growing two (or more) crops on the same land in the same season (or at the same time)] [Dict.cn]

双季稻 = shuāngjìdào = double-crop rice, double-harvest rice [LINE]

双季对流混合湖 = shuāngjì duiliú hùnhé hú = dimictic lake [a lake which mixes from the surface to the bottom twice a year, a mixing which typically occurs during the spring and fall seasons] [LINE]

>>双季 = shuāngjì = [also] two-season [as in 双季对流混合湖]

>>对流 = duiliú = convection (current) [LINE]

>>混合 = hùnhé = mix [LINE]

quarter = n. 四分之一 [1/4], 一刻钟 [of an hour], 季度 [of a year] [Lex]

季度 = jìdù = (n) quarter of a year, typically used for financial matters

>>季 = jì = season; period

>>度 = dù = capacity; degree; standard

E.g. 我这份报纸是按季度订的 = Wǒ zhè fèn bàozhǐ shì àn jìdù dìng de = I subscribed to the newspaper by the quarter [Pleco]

E.g. 我的房租一季度一付 = Wǒde fángzū yī jìdù yī fù = I pay my rent by the quarter [Pleco]

kwartaal = 一季 = yījì; 三个月 = sāngèyuè [NI-Ch]

首季 = shǒujì = the first quarter (of a year) [Pleco]

>> 首 = shǒu = (1) head (2) first (3) leader, head, chief [Pleco]

(首尾 = shǒu-wěi = (1) the head and the tail, the beginning and the end; (2) from beginning to end [Pleco])

(尾期 = wěiqī = last stage, last/final phase; 尾声 = wěishēng = (1) coda; (2) epilogue; (3) end; 尾音 = wěiyīn = last or end syllable [Pleco])

第四季 = dì-sì jì = fourth quarter [Lex]

四季 = sìjì = (n) the four seasons: adj. 四季开花的 = everblooming [Lex]

东北 = 东北 = dōngběi = northeast

西北 = xīběi = northwest

东南 = 东南 = dōngnán

西南 = xīnán = southwest

trimester = 三个月 [Dict.cn]

TYPICAL MODEL NAMES OF MONTHS

Note: the enumerative names of months are 一月 to 十三月, which will or can be names in any calendar.

Data for *Yule* and *Lent*

Only the Christian meaning of *Yule* is given in translations such as 圣诞节 = Shèngdàn Jìjié, in which 圣诞 means Christmas.

And only the Christian meaning of *Lent* is given in translations such as 大斋期 = Dàzhāiqī [MDBG], 大斋节 = Dàzhāi()Jié [Collins&LINE&MDBG] and 封斋节 = Fēngzhāi Jié, in which 封斋 = fēngzhāi means fast (in several religions), Ramadan (Islam) [YB]. (The Christian period of **forty days** before Easter is also called "四旬斋 = Sixúnzhāi" [MDBG].) The Model of Neutral-Inclusivity, however, goes back to the original, **pre-Christianist** meanings of these morphemes. (Thus, *Lent* derives from Middle English *Lente*, which means Lent or springtime.)

Yule = n. 尤尔 = Yóu'ěr [LINE]

>> 尤 = yóu = outstanding; particularly; especially [MT]

>> 爾 = 尔 = ěr = thus; so; like that; you; thou [MT]

Lente = 伦特 = Lúntè [LINE]

>> 伦 = 伦 = lún = human relationship [MT]; (1) human relations (esp. as conceived by feudal ethics); (2) logic, order; (3) peer, match [Pleco]

Yóu'ěr and *Lúntè* merely imitate the sounds of the English morphemes or words/names in other foreign languages; they do not convey any meaning, individually or collectively.

Instead of translations such as *Yóu'ěr* and *Lúntè* the Chinese morphemes 东 = dōng for **East(ern)** and 西 = xī for **West(ern)** can be used, which together are meaningful in the context, since *Yule* and *Lent* are already combined with *North(ern)* and *South(ern)*.

Data for *equinox/equinoctial*

昼夜平分 = zhòuyèpíngfēn = equinox

>> 晝 = 昼 = zhòu = daytime

>> 平 = píng = flat; level; equal; to make the same score; to tie; to draw; calm; peaceful

equinox n. = 晝夜平分点, 春分或秋分: vernal ~ = 春分, autumnal ~ = 秋分

>> 分 fēn to divide; minute; (a measure word); (a unit of length = 0.33 centimeter); part

>> 點 = 点 = diǎn = (downwards-right convex character stroke); o'clock; (a measure word); point; dot; (decimal) point)

equinoctial adj. 春分或秋分的: vernal/autumnal ~ point = 春/秋分点

the equinoctial line 晝夜平分线

>> 線 = 线 = xiàn = thread; string; wire; line

equinoctial [(rain)storm/tempest] = 春分或秋分時的暴风雨

>> 時 = 时 = shí = o'clock; time; when; hour; season; period

Data for *equator/equatorial*

赤道 = chidào = the equator [MT&Oxf&Pleco]; equator (of the earth or astronomical body) [YB]

>> 赤 = chì = red, scarlet; bare, naked [MT]; (1) red; (2) (*old*) revolutionary, Communist; (3) loyal, sincere, single-hearted; (4) bare [Pleco]

>> 道 = dào = direction; way; method; road; path; principle; truth; reason; skill; method; Tao (of Taoism); a measure word; to say; to speak; to talk

E.g. 土星周围沿赤道面三个光环 = Tǔxīng zhōuwéi yán chidào miàn sān gè guānghuán = Saturn is encircled by a system of three rings lying in the plane of its equator. [Pleco]

天球赤道 = tiānqiú chidào (*astronomy*) celestial equator

>> 天球 = tiānqiú = celestial sphere

赤道几内亚 = Chidào Jīnèiyà = Equatorial Guinea [MT]

中线 = zhōngxiàn = (1) (*sports*) centre/halfway line; (*mathematics*) central line [Pleco]

中道 = zhōngdào = (1) halfway, midway; (2) (*formal*) the golden mean (of the Confucian school) [Pleco]

中庸 = zhōngyōng = (1) the golden mean (of the Confucian school); (2) (*formal*) of ordinary talent, common, mediocre; (3) (Zhōngyōng) The Doctrine of the Mean [Pleco]; doctrine of the mean [MT]

>> 庸 = yōng = (1) commonplace, mediocre; (2) inferior, second-rate ... [Pleco]; ordinary; to use [MT]

直徑 = 直径 = zhíjìng = diameter

>> 逕 = 迳 = jìng = way; path; direct; diameter

緯 = 纬 = wěi = (1) weft, woof; (2) (*geography*) latitude [Pleco]; woof; parallels of latitude [YB]: 北緯 = 北纬 = běiwěi = north latitude [MT]; latitude / woof (horizontal thread in weaving) / weft [MDBG]

纬度 = wěidù = latitude & 纬线 = wěixiàn = latitude [MT]

經緯 = 经纬 = jīng wěi = warp and woof; longitude and latitude; main points [MT]

>> 經 = 经 = jīng = classics; sacred book; pass through; to undergo; scripture: 經度 = 经度 = jīngdù = longitude & 經線 = 经线 = jīngxiàn = meridian (geography) [MT]

Conclusion: a scientific name for *equator* – or a much less unscientific one than 赤道 – is 中緯 (线) = zhōngwěi(xiàn).

At lexiconer.com: equator = 赤道, but when checking 中纬 aequator = n. 中纬线(即 equator)

At linedict.com: equator = 赤道, but search results for 中纬: 中纬区 = equatorial region, 中纬线的 = equatorial and others.

中纬度 = zhōngwěidù = middle latitudes [Pleco]

TEN- TO SEVEN-DAY PARTS OF MONTHS

The concept of 旬 (xún)

Note: the months of the Chinese Rural Calendar (农历, 旧历, 老历 or 阴历) are divided into three *xun*. The early *xun* (上旬) and (mid-month) middle *xun* (中旬) are always 10 days long, the late *xun* (下旬) 10 days in long months (大月) of 30 days and 9 days in short months (小月) of 29 days. The *xun* is also used in combination with the Gregorian calendar.

Data for week(end)

Note: like current traditional weeks – in antiquity there were ten-day weeks –, the standard Metric week lasts 7 days; unlike traditional weeks, the 26th Metric week is eight days long, and in leap years the 52nd week as well.

a week = yí gè xīngqī = 一个星期; yì zhōu = 一周 [Oxf]

>>星 = xīng = star; satellite; small amount

>>期 = qī = a period of time; phase; stage; (used for issue of a periodical, courses of study); time; term; period; to hope

周 = zhōu = (surname); complete; encircle; circuit; lap; week; cycle; all; every; attentive; thoughtful [MT]

周 = zhōu = (1) circumference, periphery, circuit; (2) make a circuit, move in a circular course; (3) all, whole, all over, all around; (4) thoughtful, attentive; (5) week: 电影周 = diànyǐngzhōu = film week; 上周 = shàngzhōu = last week; 周报 = zhōubào = weekly (newspaper/periodical) [Pleco]

E.g. 地球绕太阳一周是一年。 = Dìqiú rào [=go round] tàiyáng yī zhōu shì yī nián. = It makes a year when the earth finishes a circuit around the sun. [Pleco]

E.g. 绕地球一周 = rào dìqiú yì zhōu = go round the world once [Oxf]

a weekend = yí gè zhōumò = 一个周末 [Oxf]

禮拜 = 礼拜 = lǐbài = week; religious service; worship

>>禮 = 礼 = lǐ = gift; propriety; rite

>>拜 = bài = to pay respect; worship; visit; salute

From Bathrobe's *Days of the Week in Chinese, Japanese & Vietnamese, plus Mongolian and Buryat*: "週 zhōu (周 in simplified form) meaning 'cycle' is a slightly more formal term that is gaining ground as a compact alternative to the other two ... 週 / 周 zhōu, is a relative latecomer. It appears to have entered Chinese from Japanese, probably around the turn of the 20th century. ... The Japanese word 週 shū 'week' is itself of Chinese origin, with the original meaning being 'cycle'. The word fits quite naturally into Chinese and people are now completely unconscious of its Japanese pedigree. One reason for its growing popularity, especially among the educated urban classes, is the fact that it consists of only one syllable. With 週 / 周 zhōu, each day of the week becomes a comfortable two-character compound of the type favoured by the Chinese. [<http://www.cjvlang.com/Dow/dowchin.html>]

Names for the days of the week

Monday to Saturday are Week(days) One to Six on the Chinese calendar: 星期一 (xīngqīyī) to 星期六 (xīngqīliù), 礼拜一 (lǐbàiyī) to 礼拜六 (lǐbàiliù) or 周一 (zhōuyī) to 周六 (zhōuliù).

Sunday is (1) 星期日 (xīngqīrì) or 星期天 (xīngqītiān), 'Star Period Day'; (2) 礼拜日 (lǐbàirì) or 礼拜天 (lǐbàitiān), 'Worship Day'; or (3) 周日 (zhōurì), 'Cycle Day'.

周日 = zhōurì = Sunday; diurnal [Pleco]

周日 = zhōurì = (1) Sunday; (2) weekday [LINE]

周日运动 = zhōurì yùndòng = diurnal motion [the apparent daily motion, caused by the earth's rotation, of celestial bodies across the sky] [LINE]

周天 = zhōutiān = the universe, but universe = 宇宙 (yǔzhòu), 万物 (wànwù), 世界 (shìjiè) [Dict.cn];

周天 = zhōutiān = (1) Heaven and earth; (2) universe, but universe = 宇宙 (yǔzhòu) [LINE]

Character- and sound-sequence checks for 周七, zhōuqī, 周八 and zhōubā

Using *zhōu* for *week*, *Week(day) Seven* would be 周七 (zhōuqī). Traditionally, 周七 does not exist and *zhōuqī* only in the sense of *period* or *cycle*, that is, 周期. (E.g., zhōuqībiǎo = 周期表 = periodic table; zhōuqī hánshù = 周期函数 = periodic function; zhōuqīxìng = 周期性 = periodicity, cyclicity.) *Zhouqi* exists with two first tones only.

The word or 'name' for (Week)day Eight (once or twice a year) would be 周八 (zhōubā). 周八 does not (yet) exist, nor does *zhōubā*. The syllable sequence *zhōu* followed by *bā* occurs only in the name *Zhōu Bāpí*, that is, 周扒皮 or Zhou the Exploiter, a character in a short story. (There, 扒 on its own stands for *hold on/cling to; dig up, rake, pull down; push aside; strip/take off*, while 扒皮 means *to exploit, take advantage of* [Pleco]) With other tones the syllable sequence *zhou* followed by *ba* only occurs in the **word** *zhòubābā* (皱巴巴), which means *wrinkled, crumpled, unironed* [Pleco]. It also occurs in *Gézhōubà*, 葛洲坝 the **name** of a place, Gezhouba Dam, on the Changjiang River [MT]. So, 周八 or *zhōubā* will cause no conflict of meaning, not even in the spoken language.

NAMES OR TRANSLATIONS SELECTED

Translation of *a/bSWW* used for years

after the Second World War = (在) 第二次世界大战以后 = (zài) Dì-èrcì Shìjiè Dàzhàn yǐhòu: aSWW = 二战后 = Èr Zhàn hòu;

before the Second World War = (在) 第二次世界大战以前 = (zài) Dì-èrcì Shìjiè Dàzhàn yǐqián: bSWW = 二战前 = Èr Zhàn qián

Names for (26-week) half years

Northern Half Year = 北半年 = Běibànnián

Southern Half Year = 南半年 = Nánbànnián

Names for (24-week) semesters

Northern Semester/months = 北月 (期) = Běiyuè(qī)

Southern Semester/months = 南月 (期) = Nányuè(qī)

Translations for (13-week) quarters

- (1) Northeast Quarter = 首季 = Shǒujì / 第一季 = Dì-yī Jì [enumerative: 'First Quarter']
- (2) Northwest Quarter = 第二季 = Dì-èr Jì [enumerative: 'Second Quarter']
- (3) Southeast Quarter = 第三季 = Dì-sān Jì [enumerative: 'Third Quarter']
- (4) Southwest Quarter = 第四季 = Dì-sì Jì [enumerative: 'Fourth Quarter']

Names for (12-week) trimesters

- (1) Northeast Trimester/months, Northern Yule = 东北季 = Dōngběijì
- (2) Northwest Trimester/months, Northern Lent = 西北季 = Xīběijì
- (3) Southeast Trimester/months, Southern Yule = 东南季 = Dōngnánjì
- (4) Southwest Trimester/months, Southern Lent = 西南季 = Xīnánjì

Compass names for (4-week) months

- (1) Early Northeast (Month) = 东北 (季) 初月 = Dōngběi(jì) Chūyuè
- (2) Mid-Northeast (Month) = 东北 (季) 中月 = Dōngběi(jì) Zhōngyuè
- (3) Late Northeast (Month) = 东北 (季) 末月 = Dōngběi(jì) Mòyuè
- (4) Early Northwest (Month) = 西北 (季) 初月 = Xīběi(jì) Chūyuè
- (5) Mid-Northwest (Month) = 西北 (季) 中月 = Xīběi(jì) Zhōngyuè
- (6) Late Northwest (Month) = 西北 (季) 末月 = Xīběi(jì) Mòyuè
- (7) Central Month = 中心月 = Zhōngxīn Yuè
- (8) Early Southeast (Month) = 东南 (季) 初月 = Dōngnán(jì) Chūyuè
- (9) Mid-Southeast (Month) = 东南 (季) 中月 = Dōngnán(jì) Zhōngyuè
- (10) Late Southeast (Month) = 东南 (季) 末月 = Dōngnán(jì) Mòyuè
- (11) Early Southwest (Month) = 西南 (季) 初月 = Xīnán(jì) Chūyuè
- (12) Mid-Southwest (Month) = 西南 (季) 中月 = Xīnán(jì) Zhōngyuè
- (13) Late Southwest (Month) = 西南 (季) 末月 = Xīnán(jì) Mòyuè

Model names for (4-week) months

- (1), (2) and (3) in *Zhezhong Yuyan* same as compass names
- (4) Northern Equinoctial (Month) = 昼夜平分北月 = Zhòuyèpíngfēn Běiyuè
- (5) and (6) in *Zhezhong Yuyan* same as compass names
- (7) Equatorial (Month) = 中纬月 = Zhōngwěi Yuè
- (8) and (9) in *Zhezhong Yuyan* same as compass names
- (10) Southern Equinoctial (Month) = 昼夜平分南月 = Zhòuyèpíngfēn Nányuè
- (11), (12) and (13) in *Zhezhong Yuyan* same as compass names

Words for 9- or 10-day parts of months

- (1) 上旬 = shàngxún = early *xun*: first nine days (days 1 to 9) of a Metric month
- (2) 中旬 = zhōngxún = middle *xun*: middle ten days (days 10 to 19) of a Metric month
- (3) 下旬 = xiàxún = late *xun*: last nine or ten days (days 20 to 28 or 29) of a Metric month

Word for (7- or 8-day) week and names for the days of the week

week = 周 = zhōu: fifty-two times a year 周一 (Zhōuyī), 周二 (Zhōuèr), 周三 (Zhōusān), 周四 (Zhōusì), 周五 (Zhōuwǔ), 周六 (Zhōuliù) and 周日 (Zhōurì), once or twice a year followed by 周八 (Zhōubā).